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## PART II—Section 4

### Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministry of Defence

#### MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

##### LOK SAHAYAK SENA (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1961

**S.R.O. 257, dated 28th Aug. 1961.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Lok Sahayak Sena Act, 1956 (53 of 1956), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Lok Sahayak Sena Rules, 1957, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Defence No. S.R.O. 385, dated the 21st October, 1957, namely:—

1. **Short title.**—These rules may be called the Lok Sahayak Sena (Amendment) Rules, 1961.

2. In the Lok Sahayak Sena Rules, 1957, in rule 3, after the proviso, the following further proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided further that the Officer Commanding the camp may relax the time limit of five years prescribed in clause (i) in any particular case to complete the deficiencies up to 25 per cent of the authorised strength of the camp”.

[Case No. 59146/GS/TA7/6563/61/D(GS-III).]

J. N. GOYAL, Dy. Secy.

#### CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS

**S.R.O. 258, dated 25th Aug. 1961.**—The following bye-laws for the regulation of the private and public slaughter houses in the Babina Cantonment made by the Cantonment Board, Babina, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 208 and 283 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (2 of 1924), are hereby published for general information, the same having been previously published and having been approved and confirmed by the Central Government, as required by sub-section (1) of section 284 of the said Act, namely:—

#### BYE-LAWS

1. A private slaughter-house shall at all times comply with the following regulations:—

- (i) the premises shall be so enclosed as to prevent the interior from being visible to passers by;
- (ii) convenient passages shall be provided between pens, standings and yards;

- (iii) the enclosure for the slaughter of animals shall be so constructed that animals placed therein are out of sight of the animals kept outside;
- (iv) all buildings and enclosures shall have proper ventilation;
- (v) the drains shall be sufficient and adequate;
- (vi) suitable arrangements shall be made for:—

- (a) keeping the slaughter-house in a clean and sanitary condition,
- (b) the removal of filth and refuse therefrom,
- (c) the disposal or destruction of animals which are offered for slaughter and are free from disease or any other cause unfit for human consumption,
- (d) the destruction of carcasses which from disease or any other cause are found after slaughter unfit for human consumption, and
- (e) the supply of pure water and of a sufficient number of latrines and urinals for the use of persons frequenting the slaughter-house.

2. A private slaughter-house may be kept open for use by butchers, during the months of April to September (inclusive) only between the hours of 5 A.M. to 7 A.M. and 5-30 P.M. to 7-30 P.M. and during the months of October to March (inclusive) only between the hours of 6 A.M. to 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.

3. No person other than officers and servants of the Cantonment Board, licensed butchers, their assistants and bona-fide servants, shall enter the slaughter-house during the process of slaughtering of animals or skinning or cutting up of carcasses.

4. No person affected with tuberculosis or any other infectious or contagious disease, leprosy, sores or any other skin disease shall enter the slaughter-house.

5. No person shall bring into the slaughter-house any dog or other animal which is not intended for immediate slaughter or for the slaughter of which the slaughter-house is not intended.

6. (1) Receptacles shall be provided upon the slaughtering platform for the receipt of the contents of stomachs and bowels of slaughtered animals, and when slaughtered animals, are disembowelled, which shall be as soon as possible after slaughter, the butchers shall cause such contents to be emptied into the receptacles so provided.

(2) Filled receptacles shall be removed and replaced by fresh empty ones as disembowelling proceeds and no disembowelling shall occur without there being receptacles for the receipt of the contents of stomachs and bowels.

(3) In no case shall the blood of any animal slaughtered be allowed to flow upon the floor.

7. No person shall rub or cause to be rubbed the inner sides of skins upon the ground within any portion of the slaughter-house premises.

8. In this and the following bye-laws, an Inspecting Officer means any person authorised by the Cantonment Board to inspect slaughter-houses.

9. No animal shall be slaughtered in any slaughter-house unless it has been inspected and passed by the Inspecting Officer.

10. (1) The Inspecting Officer shall examine every animal produced before him for slaughter and satisfy himself that the animal is not from disease or any other cause unfit for human consumption:

Provided that an animal which has met with an accident rendering unfit for further work shall not be rejected merely on that account.

(2) If the Inspecting Officer is so satisfied but not otherwise, he shall mark the animal as passed for slaughter with a distinguishing mark.

11. (1) Approved animals shall be immediately admitted to the waiting yard of the slaughter-house and there properly secured with ropes until required for slaughter.

(2) Butchers shall make their own arrangements for the care and feed of their animals while in the waiting yard.

12. (1) Any animal produced for inspection which is affected by any infectious or contagious disease or which may reasonably be suspected of being so affected shall, if the Inspecting Officer so directs, be forthwith seized and removed to the

Veterinary Hospital or such other place as the Cantonment Board may appoint for treatment, and may subject to the advice of a Veterinary Officer and the previous sanction in writing of the President, Cantonment Board, be destroyed:

Provided that before sanctioning the destruction of any animal reasonably suspected to be suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, the President may, at his discretion, by order in writing, direct that such animal be kept under observation for such number of days as may be specified in his order, for the purpose of determining whether or not such animal is really suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, and should or should not be destroyed.

(2) No compensation shall be payable for the destruction, under the orders of the President, of any animal under clause (1) unless, in the opinion of the President, after such enquiry as he may think fit, the animal destroyed was not suffering from a disease which was likely to prove fatal at an early date and was in a condition in which it could have been used without hardship by its owner, and the amount of compensation shall be as assessed by the President, and shall not in any case exceed the market value at the time of destruction of the animal destroyed.

13. Any animal produced for inspection which is in a dying condition but not so affected as to be dealt with under bye-law 12, shall if the Inspecting Officer so directs be forthwith seized and disposed of in such manner as the Executive Officer may direct.

14. No person shall bring any carcase inside the slaughter-house premises.

15. (1) All carcasses shall, after skinning and cleaning, be inspected by the Inspecting Officer and no carcase shall be removed from the slaughter-house until it has been passed by him as fit for human consumption.

(2) The Inspecting Officer shall cause every carcase or meat which is found to be unfit for human consumption to be destroyed.

16. (1) No person shall blow or inflate with his breath or in any other manner likely to cause infection or contamination, the carcase or any part of the carcase or any animal slaughtered for human consumption.

(2) If any meat is found to be blown or stuffed it shall be buried or destroyed at the direction of the Inspecting Officer.

17. (1) No person shall remove the carcasses, internal organs, edible offals and entrails from the slaughter-house until these have been washed, cleaned and wiped properly.

(2) Evidence of disease in a carcase shall not be modified or obliterated by washing, rubbing, stuffing or in any other manner, except under the direct supervision or in any other manner, of the Inspecting Officer and in accordance with his instructions.

(3) The solid contents of the entrails shall not be washed into the drain or allowed to fall on the floor but shall be emptied into buckets or receptacles which shall be provided for the purpose.

18. No person shall remove, or cause to be removed, any carcass or meat except in a covered receptacle or under cover of a clean cloth and in such manner as to prevent contamination by flies or dust.

19. All meat, entrails and offals shall be carried to the building, place or places set apart for sale along such routes as the Cantonment Board may from time to time prescribe and shall reach such building, places by such time as the Cantonment Board may fix.

20. The owner of a private slaughter-house which is kept open for use otherwise than in accordance with bye-law 1 and any person committing a breach of any of the provisions of bye-laws 3 to 7 and 14 to 19 shall, on conviction by a Magistrate be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and in the case of a continuing breach, with an additional fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day during which such breach continues after conviction for the first such breach.

S.R.O. 259, dated 28th Aug. 1961.—Ministry of Defence S.R.O. No. 324, dated the 16th September, 1960, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 4, dated the 24th September, 1960 is hereby cancelled.

## BYE-LAWS

**S.R.O. 260, dated 30th Aug. 1961.**—The following amendments to the bye-laws for regulating the control of rickshaw plying for hire and the grant of licenses to proprietors or drivers of such rickshaws in the Ferozepore Cantonment published with the Government of India, Gazette Notification No. 1892, dated the 12th November, 1949, as subsequently amended from time to time, made by the Cantonment Board, Ferozepore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (25), (26) and (27) of section 282 and section 283 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (2 of 1924), are published for general information, the same having been previously published, approved and confirmed by the Central Government as required by sub-section (1) of section 284 of the said Act, namely:—

*Amendment*

In the said bye-laws:—

- (1) in bye-law 4, for the words "rupees twelve", the words "rupees eight" shall be substituted and the words "and the fee shall be payable half yearly before the 15th April and 15th October" shall be added at the end;
- (2) in bye-law 4, for the words "rupees twelve" the words "rupees four" shall be substituted;
- (3) in bye-law 5(c)(i), the words "and two lights, one on each side of the rickshaw on mud guards" shall be deleted;
- (4) After bye-law 10, the following shall be added as bye-law 10A:—  
"10A. A license to propel a licensed rickshaw shall be renewed every year and for this purpose a booklet shall be supplied to him by the Cantonment Board on payment of 50 N.P.".
- (5) In bye-law 11(a) for the word "which" occurring in the last sentence, the words "of which two copies" shall be substituted.
- (6) Clause (c) of bye-law 11 shall be deleted and the subsequent clauses (d) to (k) shall be renumbered as (c) to (j).
- (7) In bye-law 12A, for the words and figures "Rupees 6" the words and figures "Rs. 4" shall be substituted.

[No. 12/22/G.L&C/56-7826-6/58]

## BYE-LAWS—RICKSHAW PLYING

**S.R.O. 261, dated 30th Aug. 1961.**—The following amendments to the bye-laws for regulating the control of rickshaws plying for hire and the grant of licences to proprietors or drivers of such rickshaws in Delhi Cantonment made by the Cantonment Board, Delhi, in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (25), (26) and (27) of section 282 and section 283 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (2 of 1924), are hereby published for general information the same having been previously published, approved and confirmed by the Central Government, as required by sub-section (1) of Section 284 of the said Act, namely:—

*Amendments*

In the said bye-laws for bye-law (3), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

- "3. (i) No person shall keep any rickshaw or permit any rickshaw of which he is the owner to ply for hire, within the limits of the Cantonment except under a licence granted in this behalf under these bye-laws.
- (ii) For each rickshaw there shall be separate licence.
- (iii) No person shall be granted more than one licence.
- (iv) While granting a licence, the Licensing Officer shall give preference to an owner-driver over a person who merely owns a rickshaw and proposes to run it for hire by any other person whether as a servant, agent, contractor or otherwise.

[No. F. 12/27/G.L&C/59.]

### TAXATION

**S.R.O. 262, dated 30th Aug. 1961.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 60 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (2 of 1924), the Cantonment Board, St. Thomas Mount cum Pallavaram with the previous sanction of the Central Government, hereby imposes an Education Tax at 1 per cent (one per cent) per annum on the annual value of buildings situated within the St. Thomas cum Pallavaram Cantonment.

[File No. 53/29/G/L&C/60.]

PRITAM SINGH, Under Secy.

